

The Register,

MIDDLEBURY, VT.

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 3, 1867.

To Advertisers.—All communications, advertisements or notices for publication must be handed in previous to 2 P. M. Saturday, to press at insertion, as we are obliged to go to press at early hour on Mondays.

The Position of General Grant.

The correspondence between President Johnson and Gen. Grant in regard to the removal of Gen. Sheridan, removes all doubts, if any remained, as to the political opinions of Gen. Grant, on the important issues of the day. He had maintained a rigid silence on all these mooted questions, until dragged, by the short sighted occupant of the White House, against his will, into a position which demanded action. We now apprehend no unhappy results from these differences which have been developed. It is a conflict of opinion rather than of authority. The differences are, of course, unconcileable, but Gen. Grant is a soldier and too wise and self possessed to act rashly, or, to disobey his superior in any lawful command, though as he has just shown, he has the courage to obey under protest.

The history of these difficulties in brief, seems to be this. The General objected to his own substitution in the place of Secretary Stanton expressing himself clearly and emphatically. The President overruled his objections and placed him in a position which called for an expression of opinion in every issue.

The first issue which came up was the removal of Gen. Sheridan. Grant, true to his convictions and courageous in the discharge of his duty protested against the order as unwise, unpatriotic and opposed to the wishes of the people. Johnson was indignant and sent him a stinging reply, insisting upon his order in its most objectionable features, perhaps, for the purpose of provoking the General into some unwise and hasty action. But

Grant, leaving discharged his duty, coolly pocketed the indignity, issued the order and said nothing. Then came an order for the removal of Gen. Sickles. Grant again protested and obeyed. Thus the matter stand. The letter of Gen. Grant to the President will be read with interest by every one, and we append it:

EXECUTIVE MANSON, WASHINGTON, Aug. 17.—Dear Sir: Before you issue instructions to carry into effect the enclosed order, I would be pleased to hear my suggestions you may deem necessary respecting the assignments to which the order refers. Truly yours,

ANDREW JOHNSON,
To Gen. U. S. Grant, Secretary of War
ad interim.

HEADQUARTERS ARMIES OF THE U. S., Washington, Aug. 19, 1867.—His Excellency Andrew Johnson, President of the United States—Sir: I am in receipt of your order of this date directing the assignment of Gen. G. H. Thomas to the command of the Fifth military district, Gen. Sheridan to the department of the Missouri, and General Hancock to the department of the Cumberland; also your note of this date enclosing these instructions, saying: "Before you issue instructions to carry it to effect the enclosed order, I would be pleased to hear any suggestions you may deem necessary respecting the assignments to which the order refers." I am pleased to avail myself of the invitation to urge earnestly, in the name of patriotic people who have sacrificed hundreds of thousands of loyal lives and thousands of millions of treasure to preserve the integrity and union of this country, that this order be not insisted on. It is unmistakably the expressed wish of the country that Gen. Sheridan should not be removed from his present command. This is a Republic where the will of the people is the law of the land, I beg that their voice may be heard. Gen. Sheridan has performed his civil duties faithfully and intelligently. His removal will only be regarded as an effort to defeat the laws of Congress. It will be interpreted by the unconstructed element in the South,—those who did all they could to break up this government by arms, and now wish to be the only element consulted as to the method of restoring order,—as a triumph. It will embolden them to renew opposition to the will of the loyal masses, believing that they have the Executive with them. The services of Gen. Thomas in battling for the Union entitle him to some consideration. He has repeatedly entered his protest against being assigned to either of the five military districts, and especially to being assigned to relieve Gen. Sheridan. Gen. Hancock ought not to be removed from where he is. His department is a complicated one which will take a new commander some time to become acquainted with. There are military reasons, pecuniary reasons, and, above all patriotic reasons why this order should not be insisted on. I beg to refer to a letter marked "private," which I wrote to the President when first consulted on the subject of this removal, and I had hoped would have prevented it. I have the honor to be, with great respect, your obedient servant,

U. S. GRANT,
General U. S. A., and Secretary of War
ad interim.

GEN. GRANT'S LAST ORDER.—Gen. Grant's order prohibiting the reappointment to civil offices by the military commanders of persons removed by themselves or pre-cessors, is considered merely as a notice in advance that he will approve such appointments, under that clause of the re-enactment act giving the general of the armies the same power of removal and appointment as the commanders of the military districts, and does not make any new issue between him and the president. There is good authority for asserting that the rumors of difficulties having occurred on this subject are groundless.

FOREIGN COMPLICATIONS.—The object of the recent meeting of the emperors Napoleon of France and Joseph of Austria, is universally admitted to have been to form a south German confederation, with Austria at its head, as an offset to the union of north Germany and Prussia, and the two emperors easily agreed to a union of this kind. But it is said the king of Bavaria refuses to come into the band. Prussia is taking the alarm and assuming a very hostile attitude, and whether the plan will ever amount to anything is yet to be seen. It is said the two emperors also agreed to resist any interference in the eastern question, and Napoleon made one of his oracular speeches at Aix-la-Chapelle, on Tuesday, in which he said: "Have faith in the future. Weak governments often seek to divert public attention from domestic troubles by fomenting foreign quarrels; while, on the other hand, those governments which rest on the nation will have strength, and need only resort to whatever shall tend to promote the permanent interests of the country as a means of upholding the honor of the national flag;" all of which may mean something or it may mean nothing.

ESP.—President Juarez entered the City of Mexico July 31, and was enthusiastically received. The president announces his intention to put down all armed forces, but says he shall pursue a course of clemency and conciliation towards those who are submissive. It is a pity he had not thought of his clemency before Maximilian and many of his associates were butchered.

THE PRESIDENT A CURE TO THE SOUTH.—Very few southerners are so infatuated as to hope that the president's course will be of advantage to that section, quite the contrary. The Richmond Whig forcibly says on this point:

"Experience has long since satisfied us that the disagreement between the president and Congress, which has been so disastrous to us, and that the longer it continues and the more embittered it becomes, the greater will be our burdens and sufferings. Had he convened Congress when he entered upon his office, and co-operated with it in the great matter of reconstruction, he would have been influential in moulding and directing it.

offered his place to Mr. Langston, the colored lawyer from Ohio, who had sense enough to refuse it. Fortunately the mission of the bureau is so nearly completed that the president cannot seriously interfere with it if he tries.

ESP.—We regret exceedingly that our friend of the *Vermont* is unable to comprehend our position as to our county policies, but we cannot undertake to write for the full comprehension of editors and printers devil. It is enough for us that we find no difficulty in making ourselves understood among the intelligent farmers and mechanics of Addison County. We do as it suggests, do all kinds of job printing: even to printing all kinds of tickets—Republians, Democratic, Liberal, Independent, Town, County and State—and never think of concealing the fact, as if it were a dishonorable thing. But we would not disgrace ourselves so far as to "suppress" mutilate or pebble those we do not approve. The Register does not desire a "copy of that Orwell letter," but would be exceedingly gratified on receiving the original, with the signature of the writer attached. We would suggest to the writer of the article in the last *Vermont* entitled "A Singular Electorating Leader," that bombast is not argument and blackguardism is not wit.

Senator Wade of Ohio, in his recent speech at Portsmouth in that state, denounced with proper severity the proposition of Mr. Pennington that the gold-bearing bonds of the government shall be paid in greenbacks. This he declared to be repudiation in effect. Yet before he got through his speech Mr. Wade said he should be in favor of taking up these bonds and issuing others subject to state taxation. This is as truly repudiation as Pennington's plan, only on a smaller scale.—*Springfield Republican.*

The *Republican* is in error. The government may and should take up its bonds, not by force, but by paying such prices as will induce holders to yield them up. Some of the gold-bearing bonds are payable soon, and it should be the policy of the government to substitute for these at the earliest practicable moment, such as will throw the burthen of taxation on all classes equally. The evils of the present system are such that we should submit to them only so long as it is necessary to keep the faith of the government.

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FOOTNOTES.—The object of the recent meeting of the emperors Napoleon of France and Joseph of Austria, is universally admitted to have been to form a south German confederation, with Austria at its head, as an offset to the union of north Germany and Prussia, and the two emperors easily agreed to a union of this kind. But it is said the king of Bavaria refuses to come into the band. Prussia is taking the alarm and assuming a very hostile attitude, and whether the plan will ever amount to anything is yet to be seen. It is said the two emperors also agreed to resist any interference in the eastern question, and Napoleon made one of his oracular speeches at Aix-la-Chapelle, on Tuesday, in which he said: "Have faith in the future. Weak governments often seek to divert public attention from domestic troubles by fomenting foreign quarrels; while, on the other hand, those governments which rest on the nation will have strength, and need only resort to whatever shall tend to promote the permanent interests of the country as a means of upholding the honor of the national flag;" all of which may mean something or it may mean nothing.

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